THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ONE DAY LATER BY THE KANGAROO.

THE RERELS IN EUROPE.

Our Rebellion in England and Russia.

THE STATE OF THE MARKETS,

The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool Wednesday: August 13, via Queenstown 14th, was boarded off Cape Race at half-past eight o'clock this (Friday) evening by the press yacht.

Her advices are one day later than those by the Teu

Fived at Queenstown on the 13th.

Another correspondence between United States Minis Adams and Earl Russell was published. Mr. Adams

wrote in May, while Earl Russell's letter is dated July 28. The London Times characterizes his remarks as dry and

hte speech at Sheffield, as far as his lecture to the North ned, but totally dissents from his arguments in for of mediation, which it considers would do more

The London Daily News bitterly reproaches Mr. buck, and characterizes his course as the est depth of moral degradation. It says, happily Mr. Roebuck's opinions have long ceased to have the smallest value or interest for anybody but elf. The article concludes by complimenting he American government for its friendly and straightorward dealings with England, and says nothing is want-ing but a little generous consideration towards the North ablish thoroughly cordial and friendly relations between the two countries.

the Russian Cabinet is to see the conflict ended by prudent norable compromise. Russia's desire is not to divide, but to bring together and reunite adversaries who ought always to remain brothers. Many of the cotton mills in Lancashire have stopped.

London Times, speculating on the probable de Mon in America, says it will be impossible to extend the

Our Paris Correspondence.

John Shidell's Mistakes-Intervention-Stidell's Diplomacy and Statistics-Amount of Cotton Destroyed, Remaining and Growing-Return of Ministers-Italy-Mexico-Meeting of Sovereigns-Jeff, Davis' Special Commission

ers—Rev. E. H. Chapin—The Approaching Pas, &c.
As long ago as November last John Shdeil said to an have proven that Mr. Slidell was mistaken in the imme many times since in matters pertaining to recognition with all his shrewdness, has been humbugged by Per which revolve about the imperial sun. There is no doubt their zoal have undoubtedly fied occasionally to the Conand Hussia, and which, beyond a doubt, originated with ous. That rumor, which I told you at the time as without foundation, has since been shown to be so by the statements of Earl Russell in the House of Lords and the address of the Queen's Commissioners upon the du-

The arguments against the probability of France interfaring in our domestic difficulties, and the reason why ing them. Without, therefore, again rehearing them, i sied, and your readers must be about tired of hea nk I can safely say, from very good authority, that shere is not at present, nor has there been during the present year, any intention on the part of the French government to interfere, either singly or jointly, with the other Powers. Still circumstances may modify this determination, and particularly if we should get into trouble with France about Mexico, as there appears to present non intervention determination would be imme-diately blown to the winds. It will require alread, wide awake and cautious diplomacy to steer clear of a difficulty with France before the Mexican question is say, Stidell is making a great handle of Mexico here. and promising all sorts of acquiescence on the part of the Southern confederacy, and even material aid, to the projects of the Emperor there, in case he will recognize the independence of the "confederacy." Slidell is also busy in plying the government here with statistics, exhibiting nercial advantages which he thinks would accru to France by the independence of the South. According to Mr. Shdell's advices, which he has doubtless received from an authentic source, there have not been destroyed in the whole Southern territory more than five hundred thousand bales of cotton, and there are now remaining there four millions of bales, while the estimate of this year's growing crop is two minions of bales more. Air. Slidel's proposition to the French government is to ac knowledge the South and aid in gerting out this cotton for the use of the operatives of Europe, but as yet the French government has not been able to see that the

M. Thouvenet has returned from his trip into Gerany, his conge having been considerably shortened, and M. Billault and M. Fould have also com-Paris, where the Emperor himself is expected to-morrow evening. The government i in no small degree alarmed at the present aspect of affairs in Italy, where there seems to have been at length an open rupture between the liberals and conservative.

monte has been thrown overboard, and whilget no further heip from France. Miramon passed through here a few days since, and went to Southampton to take the steamer for Havana. General Coacha, the newly appointed Span-sin Minister near the Court of the Tuberies, arrived nero yesternay, and is to be received by the Emperor

most week.

The story of a meeting of sovereigns is revived. It is said that after visiting the Camp of Chainne the Emperor, previous to proceeding to Biarrintz to join the Empiress, will take a voyage for a few days somewhere across the Rhine, where he is to have a conversation with the Carr, the hing of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria about italy, Servia, Montonegro and other interesting matters.

ease; that his troubles, which have principally taken the form of inflammatory rhoumatism, are merely the result of exposure, overwork and fatigue, and that, although they may annoy him for some time to come, be thinks there is no doubt that he will become as well and strong as he area.

there is no doubt that he will become as well and strong as he ever was.

On the approaching 15th of August the Emperor, after receiving the duplomatic corps at the Tuileries in the morning, is to review the Garde Nationale and the garrison of Paris on the Champs des Mars. This will be the first national fate day in three years that the Emperor has spent in Paris. An innovation is to be made in the manner of illuminating in the evening. Heretofore little colored glass tumbiers filled with grease have been used for this purpose. This year, however, gas is to be employed, and it is supposed the effect will be much finer. Acelline Patit is engaged at the frailens from November to February. It is said that Fechter is coming over here next month with an English company to give some representations.

The French in Rome.

The French in Rome.

[From a Rome letter of August 2:]

The situation of affairs is mountestably growing worse. The French military authorities have been informed that Garbaidi really intends to attack the Papat territory, and it is as seriously determined to repulse him. Neither the French nor Papat government yet knews what lorce Garibaidi has at his disposal, as he is always increasing his numbers; but it is believed his first attempt will be by 3,000 Garibaidians, who are at Napies. We expect to see them arrive under the American flag, and in anticipation of such an event the captains of the Receatres and of the Geomer have received orders to sink them. The French military authorities have likewise received notice that Garibaidi has got pessession of several ships. We see muskets carried through the streets here. The city is still tranquil, but we apprehend a demonstration, of which the little bombs and the Bengal fires are the symptom. The French and Papat troops are united in action, but they occupy distinct positions. All the Papai soldiers are in the country. General Kausier at Omagni, the Zouaves at Coprano, and other corps at different points of the Neapolitan territory. The French watch particularly over Rome, Civita Vecchia and the coast of Tuscany. General Micheler has been sent to Civita Vecchia to command the garrison. A report was current this afternoon that the Zouaves were attacked at Ceprano, near the Neapolitan frontier; but we must expect to hear a thousand false reports everyday. The Frope does not stir from the Vatican. Francis II. came to Rome on the aunouncement of the events going forward. He has returned to Albano. The Queen bowager, widow of Ferdinand II., is expected here in the course of the month of August. A rather violent sene took place the day before yesterday in the salcons of the Prince of Trapani. The guests wore amusing the medical course of the month of August. A rather violent sene took place the day before yesterday in the salcons of the Prince of Ordence. The Neapolita

Submission of Montenegro.

[From the Levant Herald, July 30.]
Our readers will have been prepared, from the intelligence we have published lately, to look forward to the complete triumph of the Ottoman arms in the struggle against the Montenegrins; but we confess the important official news received by telegraph yesterday has far exceeded anything we could have santicipated. The Sultan is now master of the position; and what threatened a sucrt time sance to give rise to diplomate complications has been solved by the ability of the Ottoman commanders and the zeal and travery of the troops. The following is a summary of the identificance received—On Thursday last the imperial troops, after a desperate combut, arove the Montenegrins from their strong position at Zagaraes and the zepacent district. The following day the Grand Vorcede Minkor placed himself at the head of twelve thousand handtancers, whom he had succeeded in collecting, and with them occupied his native village, near Orba Loka. The defences of the place consisted of six towers and some steep craggy heights, which were deemed almost inaccessible to a besinging force. The ottoman troops, coassing of twenty-light battalions, with a tillery in proportion, marched from Frana to attack the place, and, after one of the most brilliant engagements sky towers an same steep craggy neights, which were deemed almost inaccessible to a besieght force. The Ottoman troops, coasisting of twenty-eight battalions, with artillery in proportion, marched from rama to attack the place, and, after one of the most brilliant engagements of the whole campaign, completely routed the enemy, and within little more than a nour were victorious. A garrison was left in the place, Mirko's house being appropriated for the Ottoman commandant's headquarters. On Saturday morning Mirko, with his force, had made good a rutreat to the villages of Girnizza and silovitza, situate on the high ground commanding the valley of Girri, where it apppeared a last and determined stand was to be made. Two commus of the imperial troops, the right consisting of nine battalions and the left of seven, were directed to assamt the heights, and, after the display of the utmost coolness and daring, they once more succeeded in putting the mountaincers to utter discominate. Mirko, seeing that the fortune of the day was against him, fled precipitately. The less of the Montenegrins during the three days' lighting was very considerable, a large number of their dead having been found at the different points where the struggle was carried on. In addition to these, the wounded, who were placed in two towers on the heights of Orbia Loka, perished in the flames, Mirko, in his retreat, having set the unifiedings on his, and with barburous cruelty left his followers to die the most horrible of deaths. The loss of the imperial army has been comparatively slight; the conduct of all branches of the service was ammirable, and the artiflery was particularly distinguished in contributing, by the accuracy of its fire, to the success of the engagements. The columnly high left (Albania), by the island of Alexenitza, with a special message, tendering the most complete submission, and praying for the clemency of the Salaan. The representative of the Montenegrin defer fixem on Monday, a special gleaner having been sont by the latter to convey him. The Mentenegrins may rely with confidence on the elemency of the Suitan, but his Majenty has a right to require some sound guarantees to prevent the tranquility of his empire being for the future disturbed by the ambitious designs of any of his dependencies.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, August 14, 1862. The United States gunboat Tuscarora has left Queens town harbor suddenly, owing to an order from the cus

Garibaldi's movements are in statu que The crown Princess of Prussia has been confined with

Commercial Intelligence. Breatstuffs.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour quiet, but steady; quoted at 25s. a 25s. When quiet but steady; rod Western and Southern 9s. 9d. a 11s. 5d.; white Western and Southern 11s. 6d. a 12s. 6d 11s. 6d.; white Western and Southern 11s. 6d. a 12s. 6d. Cern has an upward tendency; mixed and yellow 29s. 6d. Phovisions.—heef heavy; perk still deciming bacon budyant. Lard numer; sales at 48s. 6d. 6d. Tallow atill advancing, allow at 46s. a 48s. 6d. 2 a 48s. 6d. Tallow still advancing, allow at 46s. a 48s. 6d. pencium—ashes quiet; pets 31s., pearls 33s. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Rice inactive.

Lineard oil steady at 42s. Roein firmer; common, 22s. 6d. Spirits turpoutine irm at 116s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON MARKETS.
LANDON, August 12, 1862.
LANDON, August 12, 1862.
Marcis. Coffee caster. Tea steady. Sugar tending downwards. Coffee caster. Tea steady, but quiest. Blue broughant. Index active at 48s. 6d. Lifnsees on in steady at 41s. a 44s. 3d. Sparts turpentine steady at 110s. a 115s.
APPLICAN SECTION.
Illinois Central shares, 50 a 49 discount. Eries 29 a 30.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVINGOOL, August 14, 1862.

The sales of oction two days (13th and 13th inst.), were 15,000 bales, of which 10,000 were to specifitors and exporters. The market is booyant and firmer, and all quanties stickly higher, owing to the great advance and excepted the property of the property of the property. Figure 1, but steady.

Provisions inactive.

Cousols for

Consols for money 93%.

Personal Intelligence.

New Orleans, of several prominent citizens of Louisians son. The first named of these gentlemen is widely know as an eminent lawyer of that State, as well as a steadfast Union man. The two latter are also widely known as wealthy planters, in the parishes of Opelousas and St presence of such gentlemen in our midst should not be overlooked by the administration. Much valuable infor mation can be given by them for our guidance in the dark days. We hope ere long to welcome an increased

sacrificed for the good cause.

Marshall Brown and Thomas Berry, of Washington, and imph, of St. Louis, are supping at the Met

C. E. Terrott, of the British Army; H. A. Willard, of Washington, Liout. M. T. Hale, of the Fourteenth infan-try, and Mrs. Colonel Fowler, of Washington, have ar-rived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Arrivals and Departures.

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ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Mr. H C Hodges, Sarah Hodges, T Robertson, Miss I & his, Mrs S S Faililly and family. N R Walker, D S Micel J S Rieroulf lady and war. E W Wassen, Wm Sliden, S Baume, Miss harr Estime, Wm Woodward, Mrs H warner, das broth and Levo sons, H A Cumlingham, Alvord, Jahronde De Gurin, lady and son; T Darie, A Flagga J K Foner. T F Klovinars, P S Smith, Carrolf, R Bardie, J B Larrouty, N Fleming, C M Flan Thomas, C F Cultenden, J Kelly, lady and two children and Silver a

INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Military and Naval Expedition to Swansboro, N. C.

Destruction of Numerous Rebel Salt Works,

Newbeen, August 12, 1862. the Guerillas-Items-The Union North Carolina Regi-Lemons Wanted-Boldness of the Rebel Sympathizers-

North Carolina Currency, &c., &c. stand at Goldsberough. The late operations in stirring up the rebels have had such an effect upon them tha plishing their capture or securing their defeat. Hence of late. I have had good reason to know the and, in reality, they are not even men, in the full sense No sooner do they discover our videtics advancing than away they go, without even firing a shot. But if one of our men happens to be found alone, he is immediately set upon by a whole party of them, they actually firing their heavily loaded shotguns at one man before advancing from their place of conceal-ment. They skulk through the woods and fire from covert places, and never make even a brief stand unless they are ten to one. So disgusted have our officers become with the conduct of these guerilla cowards that on the late expedition the order was given to take none of three or four instances they dismounted and begged for

unree or four instances they dismounted and begged for mercy, and their lives were spared; for no true soldier would fire on a being in that position, coward like though that being seem.

While engaged in the reconnoissance up the country last week the khode Island battery F made an excellent shot, killing at one discharge four horses and wounding the inth. The rebel officers, a few days since, seized a large

The rebel officers, a few days since, seized a large amount of sugar and some three mindred barrels of floor, which were stored in Charlotte, N. C. Thirty cents per pound was allowed for the sogar. The sugar and floor were both taken for the rebet solders.

During the intense heat of Wednesday last, private Sheeppara, of Company C, Twenty fourth Massachosetts, was substruck while performing guard duty. He is recovering.

A shand force was engaged on Sunday last in pitching tents on the opposite side of the Trent river, for the accumulation of the contrabands in this department. This class of persons is constantly atgmenting. A short time since we had some arrivals from massas living in the vicinity of Richmond. The negroes are very anxious to go to work.

organized at Washington, N. C., for the good of the Union, says that his e-immand is ac rapidly filling up that his mest asinguine expectations are being exceeded. May it continue so.

There are now forty-nine prisoners in jul!, thirty-singly whom are pris ners of war, and the rest so-called pelifical prisoners, with a few criminal ones.

On the occasion of the flag of truce in the case of Mrs. Fair, a minister of the Gospel accompanied the excort, and during the whole journey made himself decidedly obnoxious to both officers and men. He was continually interrupting conversation and orders with uncalled for precepts and quotations from the Bible. On the arrival of the rebei officer, he half preached a sermon to that ierson, and after a great deal of importantity prevailed upon him to accept a copy of some of his reigious works (being a conglomeration of political and religious ideas), in order to see the same safe through to Richmond. On the whole, the so-called reverend gentleman was laughed at by both officers and men on altisides, and looked upon with a descreed degree of contempt. Why are such men sent on there? They are injurious, if not worse, to the profession they propose to represent.

The promptitude of action in this department, in the administration of justice, is likely to be incuttuil of immediate good to the finon cause. Not long since a native forged a pass to go without our lines, was soon after caught, and that night the limb of an adjacent tree bore an unusual weight—the man was hung through the meriterious irmness of a colonel of cavalry.

There has been some slight disagreement between Governor Stanly and the military authorities. The Governor was prevailed upon to grant papers to persons to go without our lines who were known to our vicettes and pickets to be in communication and sympathy with the rebels. When this was found out by Col. Mix he refused to recognize such passes, and also declared that he would not allow any man, not hits superior military diffect, to him the commission of a

Lemens are so scarce in this city that they are to day selling for from ten to lifteen cents each. Oranges are correspondingly high in price.

The seccusionsis in this city are becoming very bold. They talk disminent sentiments in public, and occasionally dains the Yankees when they think they are not over heard. This sort of action will soon be effectually stopped; for it is contemplated by the commanding identity of allowing the contemplated by the commanding identity is contemplated by the commanding identity in the for their persons or their stomachs, unless they take the oath of allegiance. Besides, our efficers of late have taken it upon themselves to ask each native, when he applies for a drink at the main bar in town, if he is for the Union and if the man so questioned replies in the negative he is kicked out of deors. The other day two secessionists jumped out of the Union Hotel barroom windows in order to avoid being handled roughly by a well known and spirited officer of our army.

Silver has become almost non-est incentus here. It cannot be purchased for even the highest premium. The following is a specimen of the latest and most circulated currency:—

FIFTEEN CENTS, BALES, HAMILTON & CO., Sutlers.

Successful Military and Natal Expedition to Swandoro, N. C.—Its Composition—The Expedition Of—The Trip— Arrival Off Swansboro-A White Flug Displayed-

Rebei Troops Retreat—Appearance of Swandoro—Rebei Salt Works Destroyed—Another Expedition, &c., &c. On Wednesday, the 12th inst., arrangements were completed, by order of Major General Foster, for a demonstration against Swansboro—a small town of about 350 inhabitants, situated on the White Oak river—as also for the destruction of extensive salt works, located

adjacent to, or a short distance from, and along the coast towards New River Inlet. Colonel Stevenson (Acting Brigadier General), of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, was chief in

Accompanying the expedition were detachments from the signal corps, under command of Acting Colone

Master Porter, and the United States transports-with heavy guns on board as an armament-Ocean Wave Captain Tuttle; Massasseit, Captain Demming; Allison Captain ———; Union, Captain Chambers; Wilson, Cap tain Rogers; Pilot Roy, Captain A. D. Rus, and thr armed hunches, under the respective commands of Lieu

The Marine Artillery, the Third New York artillery and the Iwenty fourth Massachusetts regiment also

formed a part of the expedition.

On Wednesday the whole force was concentrated as Beaufort, part arriving at that point from Newbern by water, and the remainder by railroad.

Thursday was occapied in coaling and wooding the vea. seis, supplying them with subsistence stores and water and in getting them ready for the occasion. During this time the men generally were allowed to amuse them selves in the vicinity of the boats the best way they

Late in the afternoon of the same day General Foster. wife and daughter, as also some friends and a portion of his staff, visited Morehead City, viewed the fleet in the staff, visited Morehead City, viewed the fleet in the stream, and then proceeded to Beaufort, and to where At the lower and of the town a swivel was first by

good astonishing to behold. On the same evening the bands played plaintive, lively and national airs, enlivening

rally among those on and off shore.

On Friday morning the fleet sailed—the Union and Wilson going through logue Sound to White Oak rivers and the rest out to sea to Bogue Inict. Of the outside force the little gunboat Ellis took the lead, and, the wind being high and the sea rough, this vessel rolled doued and ducked at all points, while the wind get up a sweeping performance, and the rotting of the versel sat the cooking stoves to trying enchother's notal, the chairs and tables to breaking each other's backs and logs, and this tining and that to a double quick march from corner to conter, with an occasional caunter movement on the toes and head of "ye" useful ethered man in the cabin. The fireman could not shavel coal in the furnace, because it would not stay on the shovel, so he had to throw it in with his hands, and at the same time be very careful to prevent his head from being bimped against the surrounding from work at every pitch of the craft. If a little coal was left loose on one side, and the fireman turned to shovel it up, it would roll over in the opposite direction, and thus keep him channe it from one side to the other.

The Allison, being small, did not roll much, but pitched terribly. The set would dash over forward, rush through and run out aft.

The other vessels got along very well.

At half-past two o'clock we arrived off Bogue Inlet, and discovered a white flag flying from a bouse in Swansboro, this town being in fall sight from the sea.

The bar at the Inlet is extremely difficult of navigation. The channel is narrow and very shallow, and on both sides, extending to a great distance, are immense breakers, accompanied with the usual rough noises and heavy foam. The secuery is neither romantic nor picturesque, being an odd mixture of widespread marshes, meandering streams, shallew creeks, low sand hills, pines and high land, partly in a state of cultivation, stretching far off in the distance.

Some of the vessels got aground on the inner bar, but all subsequently were gotten off without injury, but not without much difficulty. For the time being we came to anchor at about three miles from the town.

On our arrival Col. Manchester mannel one of his smaller boats and rowed up to within a short distance of the town. Here we found a few negroes making sail. They informed us that the last of

lent secessionists.

That the blockade is efficient is evidenced by the contents of the stores. There was nothing of any consequence in them except corn meal. The people have not had any tea, sugar or coffee for three months; and the last lot of coffee was sold for \$2 per pound, and graything else in proportion as regards price. In fact, \$10 inhabitants are destitute of the their necessaries of life. Clothing and little luxuries generally are nowhere to be found. Clothing is fabiliously high, and scarcely obtainable at that. Corn meal, vegetables, chickens and pork form their principal articles of diet. At the hotel there was but little in variety to be had, but such as they did nave we partook of and paid for.

A detachment from the Larine Artillery, under command of Quartermaster J. T. Sweet, immediately and thoroughly scarched every dwelling house, outhouse, store, shanty, or building of any kind, for arms. Some thirty pieces of fire arms were secured. They are principally double barreiled shot guns. In the barrei of one was found a charge of thirty-six large buckshot, intended, as the woman of the house said, for the Yankees. The women opposed the scarching of their houses. Our officers remained firm and polite, told the women they must obey orders, and did obey them, while the sallow ones (not the fair ones) looked on and said no more. Generally where they told us there was no use of looking for in carms we found them. The regroes, in many instances, gave us important information, and who were desirous of leaving the place, were allowed to do so, by returning with the expedition to Beaufort.

Burling the same day one of the Marine artillerymen

were hoisted white hags when the thron feet appeared in sight.

Sunday morning's light was halled for an expedition to queen's creek. This place the steamers Union and Wilson and the three launches reached about eleven A. M. A small portion of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts and a detachment from the Marine Artillery were lauded on a marshy point, sent up a high hill, formed in line in a cornflaid, and marched through woods and swamps a distance of two miles, to the panisation of Jonathan Hawkins, where they totally despread the soft works.

isouse and outbuildings. All perished, either by fire or the axe. The flames and smoke together could be seen for mises. The sait works of Newton Samders were also served in the same manner. These latter works were six acted about two mises from the former ones, and consisted of three large buildings. Mr. Saunders' daughter got quite excited, and swore she would shoot any Yankee she could catch alone.

By hight his the forces engaged in this expeciation had marched lack to the boats, re-embarked and reached the full fleet, then off Swansboro.

While the above named force was away Acting Master Porter, with a force of safors, totally destroyed the sait works of Mr. Barnum, situated near Swansboro. The mode of destruction was laborious in the extreme, but unquestionably effectual. Mr. Barnum is a Connecticut man, and has been manufacturing sait for the rebels.

Farly on Wodnessay morming the Union and Wilson got under way, and wonly down the Sound to Beaufort, reaching that place in the carry part of the evening.

Soon after these vessels had caparted Col. Manchester and Acting Master Porter, with a detachment from the Marine Artillery, proceeded to wend their way amid the marshes and mong tortuous creeks toward an estand near Bogie fulet. Here they found a rebei fortification, it was designed for this teen guine, was well gotten up, and provised with an admirably constructed magazine. The guns that had been montion on it were taken to defend. Newbern, and captured by the Unionists at that place. The fortification was large and constructed after the latest approved mode of military science. In a few hours our men had set fire to all the woodwork, blown up the magazine and a portion of the earthwork, and destroyed ought wooden buildings that had been used as barracks.

While this was going on another force was on shore at swansboro, looking after the poor of that place. The boys of the Twenty-fourting of these of the injured one. In order to the same arm way.

Chris, Policy, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Com

making the air resound to the revelorations of a four gen parting sainte, and reached Beaufort at seven o'clock P. M. of the same day.

This ends this expedition, having destroyed one fort, sixty-one same day.

This ends this expedition, having destroyed one fort, sixty-one buildings and driven the rebes, without a fight, out of Swansboro. The destruction of the sait works has created a great deal of anxiety and ill feeding. There was not a particle of sait left anywhere that could be got at. The expedition would have proceeded to New Rivor Inlet, but the bar had not sufficient water on it to admit of our vessels going over.

On Hickman's Command.

Another expedition under command of Col. Hickman, of the Ninth New Jerbey regiment, but Newyor's lightness at seven o'clock on Thursday evening and marched overland, a distance of thirty miles in nine hours. This is the quickest march of the kind that has been made in this department since its organization. The object of this expedition was to cross white Oak river at a point above Samboro, and thus, by gotting in the rear of one Capt. Ward's troubly leroes, to cut of their retreat.

On arriving at the mouth of Feldlord's creek Col. Hickman found that no means of that host back on the best been dealtry sell by the enemy. No other boats couls be found in the neighborhood.

The Colonic, being determined to accomplish the object of the expedition (if possible), marched his forces down the left leak of the White Oak river, rearried and the creeks and buys for means of transportation, out found nothing of the kind except a yawibaat and canoe, both founding the being capable of carrying only sixteen mea, and on arriving at come from the knowledge of the rebeils, skats to secure oil persons meaning in any direction symmeter. This was done in order to keep the arrival of our towes from the knowledge of the rebeils, skats to secure oil persons meaning in any direction symmeter.

Yesterday morning, on the Nense read, we had two of the Third New York cavairy wounded and one killed. The latter was killed after being taken prisoner. His name was bigoworth.

Capture of a Rebel Vessel. The Wilmington (N.C.) Journal of the 2d inst. says:— We learn by telegraph this morning that there are three of the enemy's steamers off Fort Fisher. They captured, last night, a stoop deeply loaded, from her tooks supposed to be the Spray, Capt. Brown, of Wilmington, inward bound.

NEWS FROM BUELL'S ARMY.

The Reports About the Evacuation of Chattanooga,

Our Huntsville Correspondence

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., August 17, 1862. tumored Evizuation of Chattanooga—Movements of the Rebels in Middle and East Tennessee—Fears Entertained by General Rousseau at All Bazards, &c.

the enemy tend northward. For a day or two past signihave disappeared from the eastern shore of the Tennes An officer of the Michigan Mechanics and Engineers, with had moved north to London and Knoxville, with the excaption of about four thousand men, sent to Gautersville. To this latter force General Bueil pays no attention. ing the hills about the ford at Boiling Pot. Gen. Buell, I

The rebels, held that it was unavoidable by Buell, and hend that the rebels would abandon East Tennessee to Buell will be compelled to make his campaign from a opinion gains force with those who have excellent oppor tunities for judging of the changed plans; for that there has been a change is positive. The rebel force thus moving North is said to be under Magruder, and is varifigures being the most probable ones. This campaign of the rebels has been long rumored, but little credence has

Fears are entertained for the safety of Nashville, and ped from here to that place, which is already reported strongly fortified. The rebeis have great hopes of taking

Nashville, cutting off Bueil from the Ohio, and gathering the harvests of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Northern Alabaraa will not be abandoned. Gen. Rous-seau's division as sufficient to hold t, a magnificently for-tified country, and keep open the two roads leading to it.

There is a turnoid amone cotton buyers and any accephere is a turnon among cotton onyers, and any price aid be paid for permits to sinp cotton if they were chaseable. The rumored breaking of the ratiroad line

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Everything Quiet-The Late Skirmish with the Rebel Cavalry, &c.

IN CAMP, NEAR RAFFAHANNOCK, STATION, Va., August 21-A. M. All quiet in front of our lines this morning. Last evening reports came in of the approach of the memy in the direction of a fort, some two miles above this

place on the Rappahannock. Hall's Maine battery, which Third New York, were ordered to proceed to that place, with the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania and the Third Maryand regiments; but the enemy did not put in an appearance during the fight. It was thought the enemy would attempt to ford the

river at some point close by, at least with their cavalry; but our army being placed in position so as to defend all these points, it is believed their purpose was defeated. The entire army was under arms all night, but most of the soldiers enjoyed a nap during the small hours. In the skirmishing yesterday with the cavairy of the

enemy, the First Maine, Colonel Allen, which was in the advance, had three men wounded—one, named R. O'Connell; in the arm—and lost five who were cut off and taken prisoners. The Harris Light Cavalry, which sustains the most

less, did excellent duty, and deserve the highest praise for their steadiness during the entire engagement. Their lost is not known, but it is not large. The pioneer corps of the different divisions were busily

engaged during the night in throwing up earthworks and nstructing bridges, to enable our batteries and their supports to cross the river in case of necessity. The wagon trains, on Tuesday, from Culpepper, are said to have been eight or nine miles long, and generals

have said there were enough to supply an army twice as large as that in this department. During the fighting yesterday, and while the rebel cavalry were about making a charge upon the Harris Light Cavalry, a party of stragglers, numbering some

woods, unobserved by the enemy, suddenly put in, to the right about in double quick. These men had no ficer to command them. One sergeant was present; but he refusing to take the lead, a private nobly stepped forward to the front, and nobly did he perform the duty which he thus took upon himself. The little party continued some hours picking [offrebels

as often as they came within range.

Private Griffiths, with a sergeant and three men were behind, having been used up on the march, and our cavalry being driven back, they were taken prisoners, their arms, &c., taken from them, and they marched toward the rear in double quick, under the threat of having their brains blown out. While they were on their way our cavalry made a charge towards them, which caused their capture to make haste to their lines, and Griffiths hid behind a bush, where he was fired on by our men for a rebei. He finally reached our lines safely. The others have not been heard from. He says the rebets are miscrably clad, their clothes torn and dirty-the

oncers as badly as the privates.

The First New Jersey are said to have charged into the middle of the enemy, when they were surrounded by two regiments of infantry, and one-half said to have been taken prisoners.

gatiery on Saturday, and sat for an imperial photograph and cartes de cirile. We have seen the proofs, which are

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A strong petition from the citizens of New Orleans to the United States government is being raised in favor o,

THE RIOT AT EAST NEW YORK.

Only Ten Men Wounded-No Lives Lost-Yesterday-Liquor the Cause, &c.

busile and excitement. Crowds of people from New York, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country, came and there on Saturday evening. The number who visited the camp and lager beer establishments of the flourishing town of Fast New York during the day could not have been less than twenty-five thousand, and was proseparated from it by the width of the road. Inside the sentries, who kept the crowd back and prevented ingress disclosed the fact that very little damage was done by strong party of police was stationed there, and an additional force was in reserve in another part of the town. some little trouble, things were tolerably quiet, though a number of men were still under the influence of liquor and kept confined in the guardheuse. The United States marines appeared to have control here, and managed things in a manner that showed they were not to be trifled with. One drunken fellow who tried to rush out of the guardhouse was promptly met by a bayonet, and recoiled with a hole through his pantalous, and perhaps another through his skim. Among the others there was evidently a strong desire to make as little of the riot as possible and give as little information as they could. This was perhaps natural and excussible. To the inquiries, How many were wounded—how many have returned—about six hundred—and that they kept coming in every moment, singly and in squads; and in regard to the number wounded, that there were not mare than ten, all of whom were at the hospital. To the hospital, there ore, our seporter proceeded, and ascertained that there were seven or eight up attira," among them the Sargeant Major, who was reported killed. This man was shet accidentally through the apper part of the body by a polic man, and though dangerously, is not considered stably, wounded. The result of the visit paid by our reporter may then be summed up thus—Frincipal cause, liquor; immediate and exciting cause, the tooled display of maney made in presence of some drunken men by some recruits, who had arrived on Saturday, and were feeling talley than

be summed up thus — trincipal cause, liquor; immediate and exciting cause, the toolish display of maney made in presence of some drunken men by some recruits, who had arrived on faturday, and were feeling tailer than usual; extent of damage, a dozen panes of glass broken and ten men wounded; no lives lost.

It is a great puty that the camp at East New York was located within difty paces of half a dozen saloons and barrooms, instead of being two or three mins from the town. Furthermore, we are informed, upon undoubtedly good antherity, that passes from the camps are given with the great therefore, we are informed, upon undoubtedly good antherity, that passes from the camps are given with the great therefore, even at as fate an hour as five ly. M. Vesterday there were several men in the goardhouse very drunk. These men evidently became intoxicated during yesterday, for it is clearly impossible that they could be under the influence of the "same old drunk" of the previous day. This lends a strong probability to the opinion that the riot is chiefly, if not entirely, due to liquor, and is further strengthened by the fact that most of the wounded received their impries at the hamis of their comrades. If measures are adopted to keep the men from getting drunk there will be no further trouble, and if proper measures had been adopted from the first we should have had no riot to record.

It is necessive to add that there is some grievance complained of by the soldiers—and for aught we know, very justly—in relation to bounty meney, and that it may possibly have had something to do with this outbrefor objects of vengennee, and maid and batter those comrades who would naturally be follow sufferers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HELLALD.

Camp Envance Themspoor, Ears New Yorks.

CAMP EDWARDS PRESURPORT, EAST NEW YORK, August 24, 1862.

TO, THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

recorded in your this morning's beson the and in justice to the officers and men of the bragade hereby lay before the public the cause of this mortify

and tend to create has bordination of the worst limit. A draft positively ordered and enforced, and, efter the man is accepted and emisted, the amount of healty passes to his credit, for the benealt of his family, would cure this

2 the Paymester General has more to do then he can any, or to all "the regiments, boundes and, not to send unless "boundes were sent very sees a world have a camp meeting." How correct I was he my supposition past events have shown. The principle of paying regiments under matching orders first is object, but the Payimaster descript chould have employed extra derical face, and seen that an assistant was stationed in this city.

into, and seen that an assistant was stationed in this city.

3. I have asked for and made requisition for animination, but it was removed, placing the objection upon the broad primarile of homonity—fearing the above its use. It is this "aid glove handling of men" that makes our military discipline a farce. A southy on as oas has no presection, nor the power to enough his matractice, with an empty mosket. The men knowing time, say the sentry and our past from On the other hand, when the men at geard mounting see the masket scaling, and hearing orders read, stating that any one forcing his way out is nable and will be fired at, all attempts at rioung would som case. I am a military man by nature and experience. I have served in the ranks through all the grades, know here to obey, and consequently how to order, but when an officer is hand tied by that lack of common sense and gractical view enuments shown by our West Point graduates, who are so trainmented by routine, and, I you pounce, "red tage" formalities, it excelles a feeling of nomitation, and dampens the arider of these who are ready as sacrifice health and the for their country. And way the general tape' formatities, it creates a feeling of administration, and dampers the arrior of these who are receive to sacrifice health and life for their country. And why the general government does not establish recruiting throughout the Union on the same pain that is does not the raginar army, thereby preventing general and State governments clashing, as well as reasles constant questions of the State not having this or than right or power, I do not understand, and then it could arrange and order a uniform bounty, either from States or instrudually, thereby doing away with all strife and holding back on the part of the mon-specialiting where it is most advantageous for them to enlist. I red this after so keenly, and am so boset by the vives and restiver of the men enlined, who are on tauly saking, "Colonel, why don't you get our bounty!—other regments get theirs. Why must be waited almost hunger for the want of funder. My hasbard is in camp and cannot earn anything now, and we control on this bounty to belp us out," Others say, "Oh, the officers want to make money out out, is no doubt be him the money in his pecket, but wants as, from necessity, to take ten or twenty dollars less," ac.

I say, Mr. Editor, all this houdes me, with great regret, unless premper measures are taken to correct these retarding descens, to withdraw from the service. No doubt planty of abler officers can be had to fill my place, but none who are more devoted to our commy and who are more ready to sacrifice all for its maintenance.

Colonel Commanding Second Regiment Seneral of Emptre Beleads.

THE GERMAN TURNER PESTIVAL .- The principal festiva of this society will take place at Jones' Wood to-day The procession will form at Turner Hall at an early hor and, after passing through the principal streets of the city, will proceed to the Wood. Every arrangement has been made to earry the entertainment through with